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The Hongkong Telegraph

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September 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 82 65

September 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 82 65

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.83

7755 日五初月七

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

四拜禮 號十二月九年亥港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S Waning Man-Power.

Causing Anxiety to the High Command.

London, September 19.

Confirming that the wastage of German man-power is causing apprehension to the German High Command, an American correspondent at the French Headquarters states that a captured German Army Order signed by General Ludendorff for the first time speaks of the necessity of economising life. It declares that economy in men is even more important than economy in munitions; therefore, a general reduction in expenditure on munitions cannot be ordered, despite the fact that the consumption of shells for mortars and heavy field howitzers is much above production. General Ludendorff accordingly recommends the adoption of tactics which will lessen casualties, and also the utmost economy in munitions.

ENCOURAGING UTTERANCES.

Evidences of Anglo-French Determination.

London, September 19.

General Smuts' interview and M. Painlevé's speech are regarded as timely and heartening at a moment when Germany has resumed her peace overtures in a form designed to encourage British pacifists. The papers discredit the German stories of the impending evacuation of Belgium and point out that it is certain that Germany will not give up Belgium before she is compelled, and that it is the British guns which are really the source of the German peace overtures. Hence, if the British people are inclined to be disappointed at the supposed meagre results on the Western Front they should do well to ponder over the observations of General Smuts, who speaks not merely with the authority of a great soldier and as a man of intellectual distinction, but as a member of War Cabinet with access to all sources of information. For a man of his caution, his tone is regarded as singularly confident. The clear and unflinching note of M. Painlevé's speech is welcomed as testifying to the marvellous steadfastness of the French nation.

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER IN AMERICA.

Stirring War Speech at a Luncheon.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Lord Northcliffe gave a luncheon to the Hon. Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was warmly welcomed by the Mayor, Mr. Mitchell, and other prominent men numbering two hundred. A speech by Mr. Holman aroused enthusiasm. He declared that the war must be fought to a finish in order that democracy might be enabled to take up its gigantic task with a free hand, undisturbed by the frightful spectre of Prussian militarism. Although far removed from the scene of actual strife, Australians, like Americans and Canadians, had taken their place in the ranks with the veterans of France and England, and had covered themselves with glory. In all sincerity, he predicted that the patriotic sons of America would also make their presence felt in no uncertain way on the battle-field in Europe. He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America had set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people thoroughly imbued by the principles of democracy. He continued: "What the people of the United States are doing now we in Australia have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change which came over the nation when the news was first received of Belgium's plight was little short of marvellous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the challenge." He predicted that when he next visited New York it would be to celebrate the achievement of glorious victory by the Allies. Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Holman as one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire, for which the future holds many things.

REPRISALS ON PRISONERS.

Practice Disfavoured by Neutral Conference.

London, September 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bern, a Conference of Neutral Red Cross Societies has demanded that the belligerents renounce reprisals against war prisoners, and that they give a month's notice thereof in order that a Neutral Commission may meantime check their motives. The Conference urgently appealed to the United States Red Cross organisation to despatch provisions to prisoners belonging to the Entente.

The Conference appealed to the belligerents to repatriate unwounded prisoners who have been long in captivity on condition that they will not be used for combatant purposes. It demanded that all interned prisoners should be repatriated as soon as possible, and that the inhabitants of occupied territories should be allowed to correspond with their families, subject to censorship, and should be allowed to depart if they wish. The Conference also demanded that except in case of force majeure only military men of eligible age should be deported from occupied countries.

CONTROL OF WOOLLEN TRADE.

London, September 19.

A Board of Control has been established for the woollen and worsted industries, whereby the Army Council determines the amount of raw wool that will be retained for the military and the amount that will be released for civilian trade.

DEUTSCHLAND DESIGNER COMMITS SUICIDE.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Baltimore says that Herr Gottboldt, one of the designers of the submarine Deutschland, who voyaged to Baltimore in the Deutschland, has committed suicide, by hanging.

CONFIDENCE IN FRANCE'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to 1.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Will Germany Give Up Belgium?

London, September 19.

The German Press continues to be agitated on the question of whether the Government has decided to surrender Belgium. Latest reports indicate that the Government has not yet committed itself. It is noteworthy that the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* now withdraws its previous statement and declares that Belgium is not even mentioned in the German Reply to the Pope's Note. *Vorwärts*, confirming this, says, however, it is well known that the German Reply will be in accordance with the Reichstag peace resolution and will therefore imply readiness in principle to restore Belgium, because the Pope expressly declared that the restoration of Belgium was a necessary basis of peace.

Holland Remains Passive.

London, September 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber, announced that Holland did not propose to take any special steps in support of the Pope's peace demarche.

German Authorities Perturbed.

London, September 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, President Wilson's Reply to the Papal Note is perturbing the authorities in Germany, who are continuing to organise pro-Kaiser demonstrations. The *Cologne Gazette*, commenting on the matter, admits that Entente diplomatists have already partially jeopardised German national unity, a great part of the people being infatuated with a Constitution of another character.

SUBMARINES SUNK.

Good Work Off the Shetlands.

London, September 19.

A message from Copenhagen says that thirty miles south-east of the Shetlands a British steamer sank a German submarine which was shelling a neutral sailing vessel. A second submarine which attacked the steamer was sunk by a British destroyer.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

A New Ministerial Post.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the Commonwealth Government is increasing the portfolios from eight to nine. Mr. Miller becomes Minister of Repatriation.

To Aid Recruiting.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says the House of Representatives is considering an additional tax on un-enlisted men. Mr. Forrest explained that police and prison officials, lighthouse employees, parsons, men all of whose eligible brothers are on active service, and rejected men will not be required to pay the extra tax. The Government believes that the proposal will stimulate recruiting.

SWEDEN DISSATISFIED.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the newspapers, including the *Germanophile*, are unanimous in denouncing Germany's apology over the Luxemburg affair as insufficient. They demand satisfaction for injury done to Sweden.

U. S. SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Chairman of the Shipping Board has appealed to Mr. Gompers to intervene and end strikes endangering the shipbuilding programme on the Pacific Coast. A New York message says a hundred thousand tons of grain and foodstuffs are rotting in the holds of neutral vessels in New York, Boston and Baltimore, where 7,500,000 tons of shipping are thus idled. The Government is credited with the intention of seizing the ships and cargoes.

AMERICA DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

London, September 19.

At the Atlantic City Convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce the assembly was addressed by Mr. Baker, a member of the Cabinet, and Mr. Lane, who both made vigorous speeches announcing America's determination to fight till Germany is compelled to give hostages to keep peace.

GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF'S TRIAL.

Why the Fortresses were Dismantled.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that at the trial of General Sukhomlinoff the accused declared that he ordered the fortresses to be dismantled because they were not suited to modern warfare. He affirmed that he had always worked exclusively on behalf of the Fatherland.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Cossack Loyalty.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says a meeting of Don Cossacks at Navecherkassk petitioned the Government to countermand the order for the arrest of General Kaledin, and reiterated that the Cossacks had always been faithful to the Government. The commander of troops at Moscow, who was ordered to suppress the Cossack movement, has consequently been ordered to cease all proceedings against the Cossacks.

Rebellious Soldier Sentenced.

London, September 19.

A message from Petrograd says proceedings have begun at Minsk and other places against Maximilianist soldiers charged with fraternising with the enemy and refusing to carry out the orders to fight. Already at Pskoff thirty-five such soldiers have been condemned to periods from six to ten years' hard labour.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Quiet Day.

London, September 19.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing special to report.

An Enemy Effort Nullified.

London, September 19.

A French communique states:—Our fire nullified an attempted attack to the south of Juvin-court. To the east of Craonne the artillery duel continued to be violent. On the Beaumont-Bisouvaux front, on the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy was unable to attack.

Some German Claims.

London, September 19.

A German official wireless message states:—There has been intense drum-fire in Flanders. A French attack on a three-kilometre front to the west of Beaumont broke down. We shot down sixteen aeroplanes yesterday.

A Short but Violent Struggle.

London, September 19.

A French communique states:—A German attack on the salient to the west of Friedmont Farm was repulsed after a short but violent struggle. In Champagne, in the region of Sonain and Teton, the bombardment was sustained in lively manner.

Great Artillery Firing.

London, September 19.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is great reciprocal artillery firing in the Ypres sector. Aeroplanes, on Tuesday, despite the most unfavourable weather, continued to observe our artillery. One enemy machine was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

An Interesting Meeting.

London, September 19.

His Majesty the King to-day toured the principal steel and iron works in Lanarkshire and warmly shook hands with William Hodge, a brother of the Peppes Minister, who is an employee in the same steel works where the Minister formerly worked. Conspiring with a member of the Executive of the Steel Smelters Union, His Majesty expressed his satisfaction that the smelters had worked so harmoniously with the Government. The King subsequently watched the pouring out of fifty tons of steel, presenting a veritable river of flame.

BRITISH MISSION VISITS ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 19.

Lord Derby and a British Military Mission have been visiting the Italian Front, where they gained first-hand knowledge of the difficulties on the Odra, the Middle Irons, the mountains of Cadore and the plateaux which the Italians have overcome and still have to overcome. They were also able to appreciate the value of the Italian recent and past successes.

ALLIED PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY.

London, September 19.

Lord Robert Cecil and M. Metin, the French Minister of Blockade, conferred on Tuesday with a view to more closely co-operating with America's policy aiming at more rigid pressure on the enemy without interference with the economic conditions of neutral nations.

FRENCH DEPUTY TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, September 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Committee appointed to investigate the case of the Deputy, M. Tarmel, who is accused of enemy dealings, unanimously decided in favour of authorising a prosecution.

FISHING PROPOSAL FALLS THROUGH.

London, September 19.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says that owing to the herring fishers' refusal to ratify the trawl owners' acceptance of the British proposal cabled yesterday, the proposal has fallen through.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, September 19.

For the week ending the 16th instant, the Italian shipping arrivals were 493 and the sailings 497. The sinkings were one steamer below 1,500 tons and one small sailing vessel.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the past week have been 2,695 and the sailing 2,737. Eight vessels over and twenty under 1,600 tons were sunk, while six were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing vessel was sunk. The twenty vessels mentioned include nine sunk in the previous week.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, September 19.

A Russian communique states:—The Rumanians captured a height to the south of Grozești, in the region of Oena.

A German official wireless message states:—Rumanian attacks in the Oituz Valley were initially successful to the south of Grozești, but a counter-attack repulsed the movement.

A French Eastern communique states:—In the Lake region, the French carried a height nine kilometres to the north-west of Momiusta on Lake Ochrida.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, September 19.

An Italian official message states:—We took 200 prisoners in the Sugana Valley and repulsed attacks on the Bajazizza Plateau.

ADVANTAGES OF FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.

London, September 19.

It is suggested that if five-shilling notes are adopted throughout the United Kingdom, this would enable the Government to sell its surplus silver coin at a considerable profit.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 19.

Silver is quoted at 52 1/2. The market is firm.

REVOLUTIONISTS AMONG FRENCH TROOPS.

Trying to Develop Demand for Premature Peace.

Paris, July 22.—Revolutionary elements have been engaged in propaganda in France to discourage soldiers and develop a demand for premature peace, according to Senator Clemenceau, who, at a meeting of the upper house of Parliament to-day, vigorously attacked M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior accusing him of neglecting to take necessary measures against these persons. M. Clemenceau asserted that these revolutionists had preached the organisation in France of a soldiers' and workmen's committee, similar to that in Russia. He attributed rare manifestations of discontent to that propaganda, and asked why measures had not been taken to suppress it.

M. Malvy replied that he had followed the policy of maintaining the so-called sacred union since the beginning of the war, and held that if that policy did not offer more heads of culprits it was nevertheless effective. He said the police were ordered to pursue every illicit criminal enterprise, but he did not think the Senate wanted him to take a hostile attitude toward the working class.

Premier Ribot closed the debate with an ardent defence of M. Malvy. He said the organisation of workmen could not be held responsible for the action of anti-patriots who slip in among them. "We are in the presence of a campaign of perfidy which must not be misunderstood," said M. Ribot. "Germany has need of peace, and she wants to obtain it by no matter what means."

"She has the hypocrisy to say," continued Premier Ribot, "that she will make every effort to obtain an accord between all nations through an international tribunal, while on the eve of the war she refused all arbitration."

The entire Senate applauded, and M. Ribot continued: "A durable peace cannot be founded on militarism. It would be a perpetual menace, and the league that has been formed to make the menace disappear will not be dissolved unless Germany abandons its ideas of domination and servitude imposed on other nations."

During the debate the general policy of the Cabinet was brought into question, following consideration of the French offensive of April 16, which has been severely criticised. It has been officially admitted that serious faults were committed, and that Gen. Nivelle had been relieved of his command.

The Senate spent the entire afternoon and evening finishing in public discussions interpellations which had been subject of a three days' debate behind closed doors. When the debate was closed a resolution signed by the presidents of the different groups in the Senate, declaring confidence in the Government, was adopted unanimously.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 22.
Police Bands Concert—
Romaine Garden, 9 p.m.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

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ensure a good night's rest? This, the
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a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
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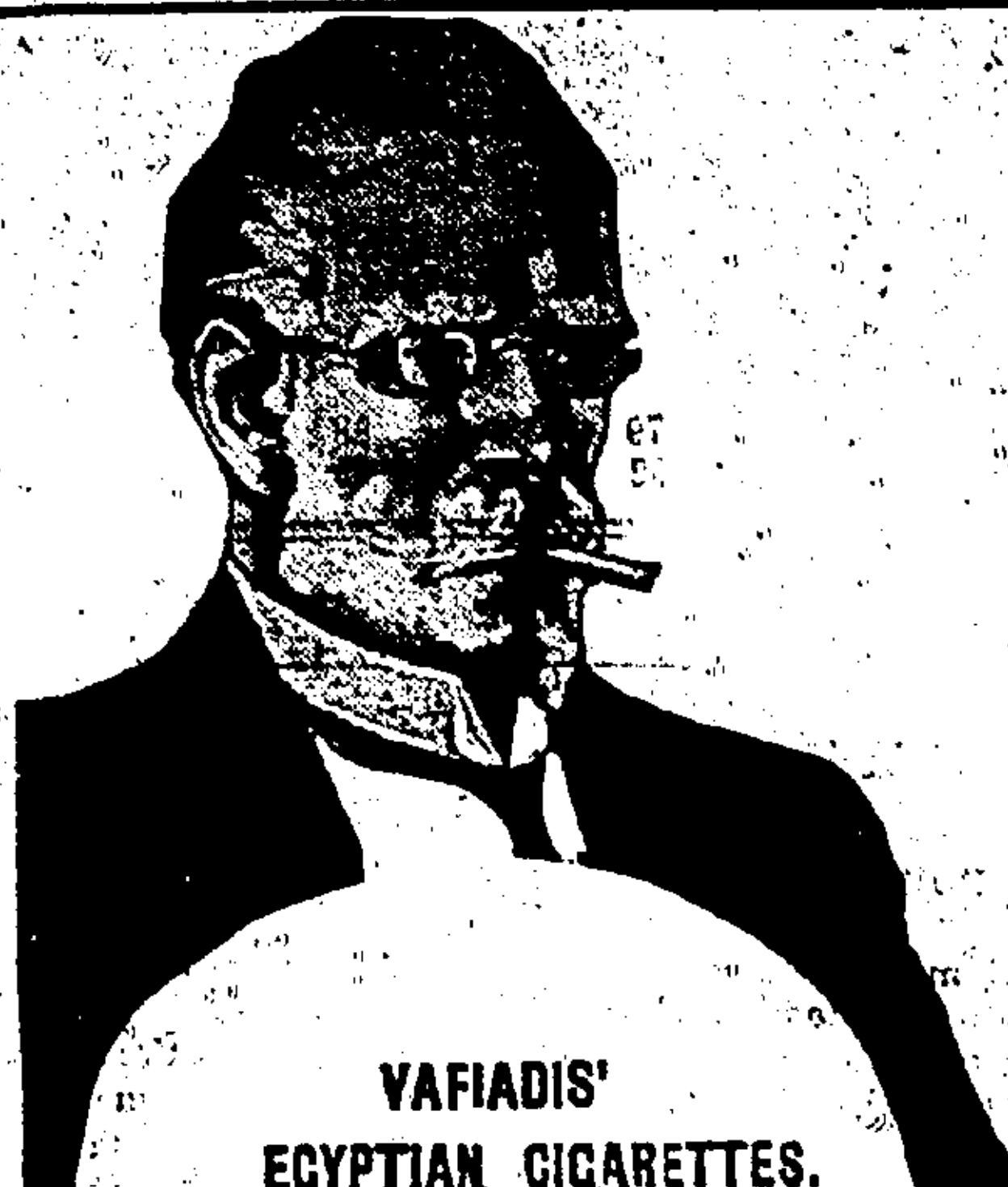
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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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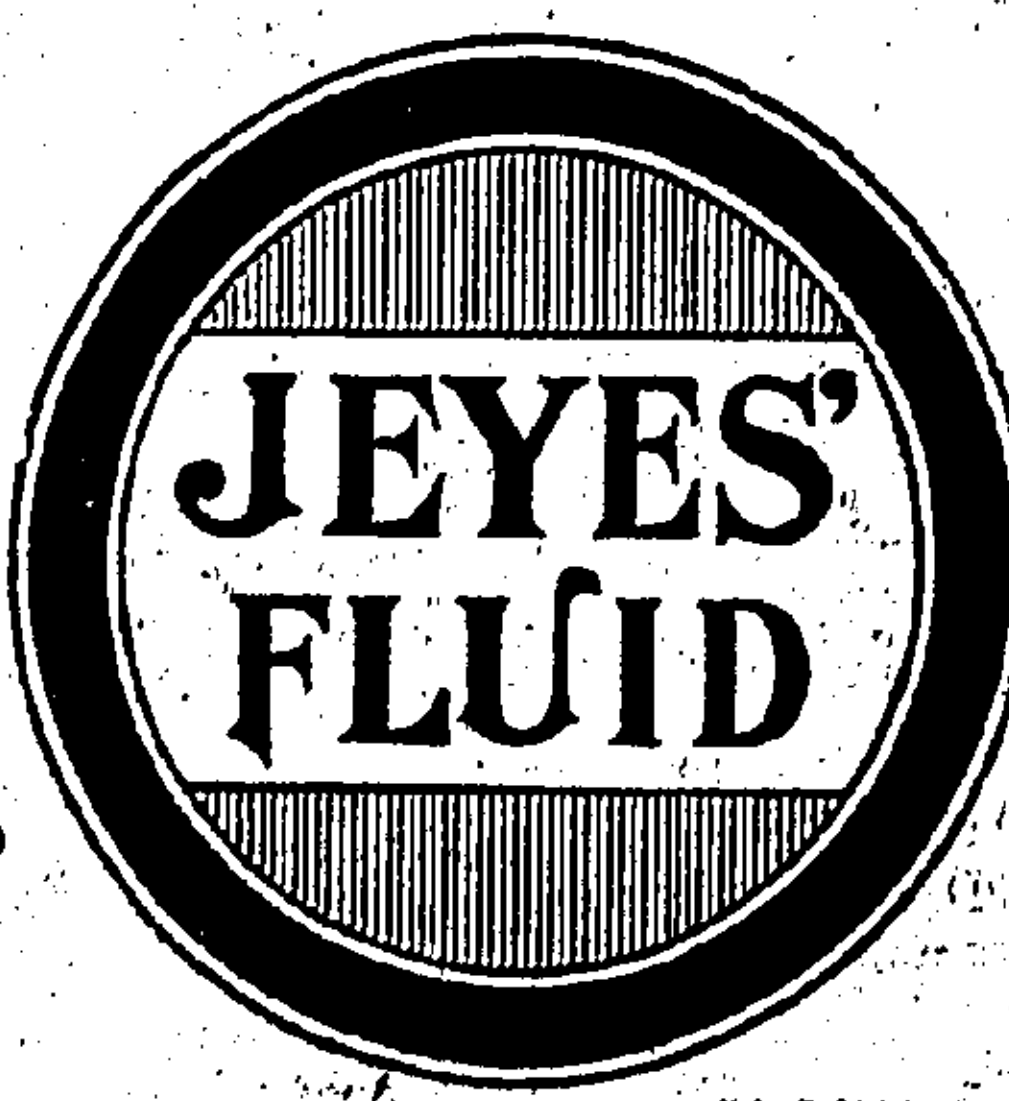
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Asquith's Grandchild.
Mr. Winston Churchill is god-
father to Mr. Asquith's latest
grandchild, the daughter of Sir
Maurice and Lady Bonham-Carter.
The christening took place
in the Henry VII. Chapel at
Westminster Abbey, and Canon
Pearce officiated. The baby was
named "Laura Ellen." Mr. Bir-
rell was among the guests. Mr.
Mrs. and Miss Asquith and Mrs.
Raymond Asquith were present
in addition to the parents, and
Mr. Churchill's co-sponsors were
the baby's mother and Lady
Desborough.

Unmarried Mothers.
At a conference of the position
of unmarried mothers at the
National Baby Week Exhibition,
Mrs. Creighton said that although
they desired the unmarried
women to receive such help as
would enable her to earn her own
living, they did not want to make
things easier for the unmarried
than the married. She would
like to see the establishment of
farm colonies where the mother
could go with her child. It had
been found that the ranks of pro-
stitutes were largely filled by
girls with their first babies,
driven to earn their living on the
streets by lack of means. Judge
Neil (U.S.A.) remarked that the
first step must be to make the
working-class married woman's
home condition so reasonable that
women would prefer to be married
rather than unmarried mothers.
Miss Maud Royden contended
that the term "illegitimate"
should cease to be applied to
children both in law and in
custom.

Encouraging Food Growing
in F. M. S.
A telegram dated Sept. 8 from
the Kuala Lumpur correspondent
of the Singapore Free Press
states:—With a view to encourag-
ing the planting of foodstuffs and
increasing the local production of
food, the F. M. S. Government
has approved the following
measures:—All restrictions with
regard to planting spices and
other foodstuffs on alienated land
are suspended. All land need
exclusively for growing vegeta-
bles, bananas and pineapples to
be given rent free for the next
five years. This applies also to
estates. The restrictions on the
growing of foodstuffs on mining
land have been suspended for five
years. The restrictions on plant-
ing hill padi are suspended.
Portions of the reserves along the
railway line will be let for plant-
ing stuff.

Captain E. W. Haswell.
Many of Capt. E. W. Haswell's
old friends will be sorry to learn
that the news of his death was re-
ceived at Tokyo on the 6th inst.
For forty years he sailed from
Japan. Capt. Haswell retired
ten years ago. He came to Japan
as chief officer of the lighthouse
tender Thebor, and shortly after-
wards joined the Mitsui Bussan
S. Co. After the N.Y.K. Co. was
formed Capt. Haswell was
appointed captain of one of
their steamers and he remained
in their employ until he retired.
He was always a great favorite
with the Shanghai public, who
loved to travel in his steamer. His
last command was the Nikko
Maru. He joined her shortly after
she was launched in 1902 and he
remained in her until he retired
in 1907. She was one of the
popular boats running to
Australia. He was a thorough
gentleman of a very genial nature
and a universal favorite.

The Food-Value of Rice.
As a food rice is nutritious and
very easily digested. Boiled rice,
for instance, is said to be digest-
ible in one hour. As to its food
value in comparison with wheat
flour, analyses show that 100
pounds of cleaned rice contains
87.7 pounds of nutrients, consist-
ing of 8 pounds of protein, 0.3
pound of fat, 79 pounds of carbo-
hydrate, and 0.4 pound of ash;
100 pounds of wheat flour contain
87.2 pounds of nutrients,
consisting of 10.8 pounds
protein, 1.1 pounds fat, 74.8
pounds carbohydrate, and 0.4
pound ash. The deficiency of
albuminoids and fats can easily
be supplied from the milk or meat
gravies with which it is usually
eaten, or from leguminous vege-
tables such as peas, beans, etc.—
Edward Albee, in the Bulletin of
the Pan-American Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

Views of German Professors.
Seventy-eight professors of Bonn University have signed a petition urging the German Government never to make another peace offer, "since Germany's recent offer has been answered by the British challenge to retire behind the Rhine." The signers consider that another peace proposal would be a mischievous.

Unappreciated Humour.
Captain George Whitaker, Coldstream Guards, was fined \$1 for making a false statement to the alien officer on duty at Ryde pierhead. He was in civilian clothes, and when asked his nationality replied "Chinese." On being detained by a police constable he said, "You civilian police are so officious and ought to be in the trenches. You would then have a sense of humour."

Horse or Hog Food?
Charles Grismer of Brooklyn, elected President of the United Master Butchers of America on August 7th, said he believed the American public soon would be eating horse meat extensively. "People eat pork without question," he said. "Just think how much cleaner a horse lives than a hog. Horse flesh is wholesome and as palatable as the best beef." He predicted that meat prices would remain high until after the war despite conservation efforts.

King's Cousin Married.
Captain the Marquis of Carisbrook (Prince Alexander of Battenberg) was married recently at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, to Lady Irene Denison, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough. The King and Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the Princess Royal, and other members of the royal family were present. Captain Sitwell was groomsmen and there were no bridesmaids. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, officiated.

Women on the Land.
Lord Peel recently issued the following: "In the statement made in the House of Lords yesterday I did less than justice to the number of women placed by the Women's Section of the National Service Department, both as regards agriculture and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The number of women placed on the land up to the end of June was 5,243, and with regard to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, 1,997 clerks and 1,200 domestic workers have been called up by the War Office up to the end of June."

A Strange Affair.
Thomas Buxton, an actor, now engaged at Woolwich Arsenal, was awarded 273 damages at the London Sheriff's Court on July 28 against Alfred Simpson, watchmaker and jeweller, of Stockwell Road, S.W., for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. Buxton it was said, left a wrist watch with Simpson to be repaired. When he called for it he learned on a glass showcase and accidentally broke a Dresden vase. The watchmaker looked him in his shop while he went for the police. As a result Buxton was sent to the Sessions for trial, but when the case came on the jury stopped it and Buxton was acquitted.

Depreciation of the Mark.
The Times City correspondent says: "No other construction can well be placed on the latest currency development in Germany than that preparations are being made for the fall of the mark to even lower depths than have yet been reached. In German papers which reached us yesterday there is an official announcement of an order issued by the federal council that from January 1 next the silver two-mark piece, which have been as popular a circulation in Germany as florins have here, shall no longer be legal tender. From now until January 1, 1918, however, currency notes and loan bank notes will be given in exchange for them if they are paid into imperial and state banks. This withdrawal of two mark coins from circulation can have only one meaning. The German Government obviously intends to market them abroad as silver, owing to the high price to which the metal itself has now risen."

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ENEMY SHIPS.

Utilisation of Vessels Seized at Manila.

The North German Lloyd liner Princess Alice now undergoing repairs at Olongapo, has been definitely assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship line, according to information obtained at the Bureau of Customs, says a Manila paper. Her repairs are progressing very rapidly and it is expected that she will be ready to leave for San Francisco by December 1.

It was also ascertained at the Customs House that all the German boats interned here, left at the disposal of the Federal Shipping Board, have already been divided up for their operation between the Robert Dollar and the Pacific Mail lines. They will be taken charge of by their respective assignees just as fast as they are completed, officers and crews for some of them being now on the ground awaiting the termination of their repairs.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fatal Heat Wave in the States.
More than a hundred deaths due to the heat were recently recorded in different cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Off To The War.
Messrs. A. B. Elton and F. F. Tennahill of Kobe, D. Conpar of Yokohama and M. J. Elliott of Seoul have recently returned home to offer their services for the period of the war. Among those who left Shanghai recently was Miss E. W. who hopes to offer her services as an interpreter in France.

Archdeacon Dies at Sea.
While on his way home to England from the West Coast of Africa Archdeacon T. J. Dennis has died at sea. For 23 years he was stationed at Ebu, Southern Nigeria, as missionary for the Church Missionary Society. The Archdeacon, who was 48 years of age, belonged to a family well known for their work in the mission field. He was a native of Hastings.

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We have a few other articles remaining, which are also for sale.
Byron A. Meeker

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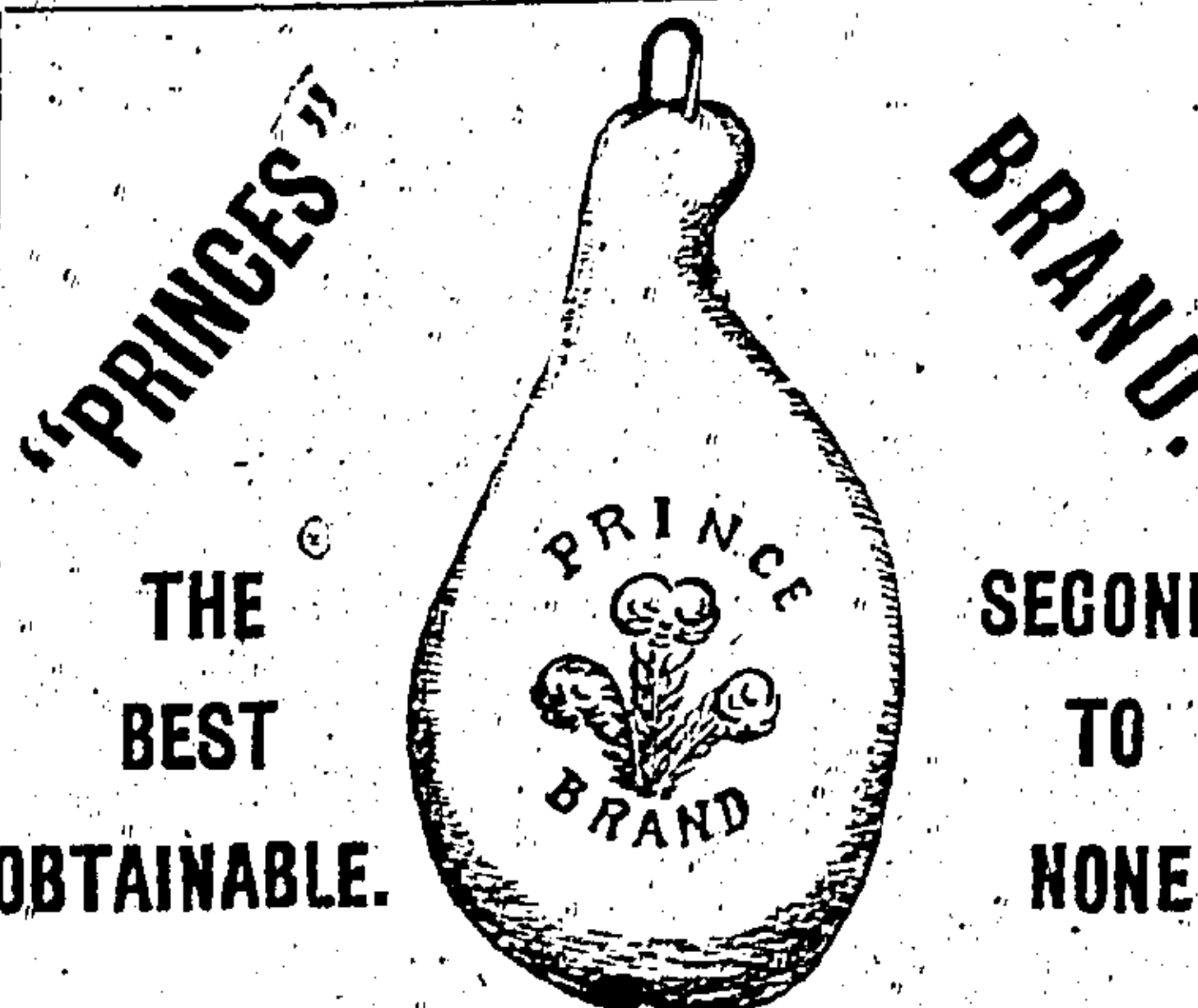
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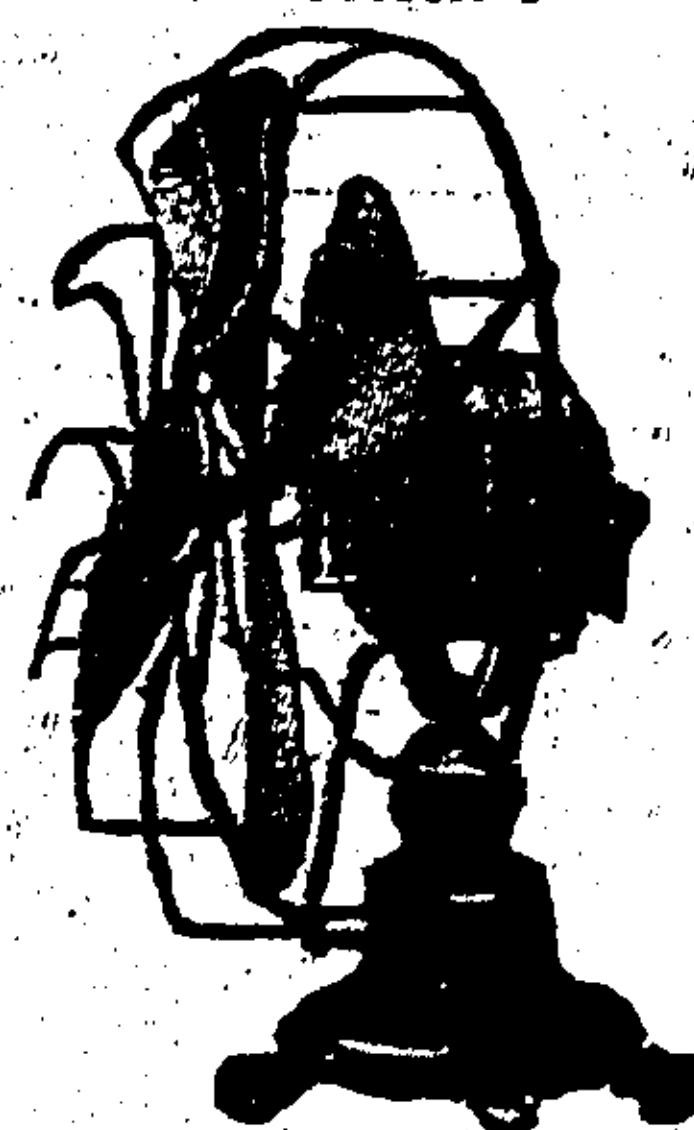
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

OUR GREAT IMPERIAL SOLDIER-STATESMAN.

Some little time ago, on the occasion of General Smuts being entertained as a distinguished and honoured guest by the members of the House of Commons on the completion of the splendid work performed by the Imperial Conference, of which he was a member, he delivered a speech that evoked widespread interest and admiration throughout the world and which proclaimed him to be as eminent a statesman as he had proved himself to be a very distinguished soldier. General Smuts uttered sentiments that clearly indicated that he was a statesman of true Imperial outlook, one with clear-cut convictions regarding the requirements of the Empire and, above all, one who was not afraid to express his views. The speech had an invigorating tone about it, and it was accordingly received with genuine delight throughout the Empire. Since then General Smuts has not had many opportunities of expressing his views publicly, probably owing to the nature of his duties as a member of the Imperial War Council. Therefore we welcome all the more cordially the statements he has just uttered and which are given to the world in an interview by the London correspondent of *Le Journal*, the well-known Paris newspaper.

General Smuts again shows that he is a man of clear convictions regarding the all important and all pervading subject of the day, namely, the situation created by the war and the relative positions occupied by the opposing belligerents. He has no doubt whatever as to the ultimate decision. He knows that those who are fighting for right and justice and for the maintenance of all that makes for civilisation, such as is acceptable to all humane people, cannot but come out gloriously victorious. He knows also that Germany has very much over-reached herself and longs for an early peace so as to avert a more crushing defeat. He likewise knows that to-day Germany recognises that she is beaten—and he says so with no uncertain emphasis. "To-day we have won, and the Germans know it quite well," is the statement he makes on that point, and, coming from him, speaking as a soldier and as an Imperial statesman, it is of the utmost significance. General Smuts likewise points out how hopeless otherwise is Germany's position economically. "Her food problem is becoming daily more and more acute, her economic future is hopelessly compromised, and her name more and more detested," is the crushing observation he has to make on that point.

And General Smuts views on the peace which we all desire are equally sound. Rightly, he says that there is nothing that Germany longs for more ardently than peace. He realises, as all close observers realise, that much depends upon the kind of peace that may be effected, and he utters a timely warning. "Before accepting any peace," he counsels, "those who are charged with the destinies of nations should give serious reflection to terms, for on the peace that we sign will depend for a generation the peace and future of the world." If this advice is followed—and it may be confidently anticipated that it will be followed—the Allies will move in the right direction. "The stake is the largest that the human race ever played for," added General Smuts. "Patience and confidence are all we now need in order to be certain of gaining it." As in the speech above referred to, our distinguished Imperial soldier-statesman in this interview enunciates unhesitatingly his certainty of success for the Allies and his profound belief in a glorious future for the British Empire and those participating in defeating the modern Hun in the great struggle for right and justice.

Food Prices.

On another page of this issue will be found the official market prices for the ordinary necessities of life. This list has been revised to date and we have been requested to give it publicity. The prices given are those fixed under the Proclamation prescribing the observance of maximum rates, and we hope that housewives will take advantage of the publication thereof to see that they are not fleeced by mercenary compradors. In the past there has been a deal of complaint at the inactivity of the Food Committee, but it should be pointed out that the matter does not end with the fixing of prices. After that is done, the public has a duty to perform in its own interest, and that is to see that the prices are not overstepped. It would be well, therefore, if compradors' "books" were periodically checked by the official list, and, when squandering is detected, a prosecution launched against the offender. Only in this way will the evil be overcome, for so long as the compradors know that the official list is merely a dead letter he may be counted upon to go on overcharging. The latest list, we notice, does not include flour, tinned milk or sugar, the prices of which have materially changed since the last revision. These are among the principal commodities in daily use, and we trust that when the next list is issued attention will be given to these articles of food, concerning the official prices of which the public is at present in the dark.

"Our Day." From the announcement circulated yesterday it will have been noticed that the final arrangements for Hongkong's celebration of "Our Day" are to be settled within the next few days. The date fixed (October 18) coincides with the observance of the Day at Home, and we hear that a most attractive skeleton programme has already been drafted. Last year's event was a huge success in every way, and in view of the constantly increasing demands for funds on behalf of Red Cross work it is to be hoped that a special effort will be made to exceed what was accomplished twelve months ago. Singapore, we see, has already started the ball rolling by collections in advance, and already a sum of over \$78,000 has been raised. One of the features of the Singapore programme is the arrangement of a War Lottery, by which it is hoped to secure a quarter of a million dollars. That is a lead that Hongkong might follow with advantage. We know that lotteries are not permitted by law, but inasmuch as gambling at Race Meetings and Gymkhanas is never interfered with, and lotteries in the form of raffles and sweeps have become quite common in Hongkong since the war, the authorities might turn a blind eye towards such a development. When Rogues Fall Out.

It is proverbial that when rogues fall out mutual recrimination is apt to be much in evidence. This will doubtless occur to those interested in the relationship now existing between Sweden and Germany. Recent telegrams contained much with reference to certain "revelations" which the State Department at Washington, with commendable smartness, was able to give to the world regarding the machinations which Germany accomplished by means of the perfidy of certain Swedish officials. The sequel to the situation created promises to be peculiarly interesting and perhaps not a little poignant. Germany felt the necessity of making some formal explanation to the Swedish Government regarding the *contretemps* in which both found themselves, to their profound chagrin, involved. With her customary arrogance, Germany did as little as she possibly could to towards making easy the position of her "aiding and abetting." She of course apologized, but in such a manner that it is now certain that she has added Sweden to the already long list of her enemies. It is a very pretty situation that has been created, and both Sweden and Germany will find that in the eyes of the world they have succeeded not only in making themselves detested as joint conspirators but that now, in their quarrel, they are nothing more nor less than deadly enemies.

DAY BY DAY.

THE DRYING UP OF A SINGLE TEAR HAS MORE OF HONEST FAME THAN SHEDDING SEAS OF GORE.—Byron.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Sir Walter Scott (1832).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Back Again.

Among residents who have arrived back in the Colony are Major Donald Macdonald and Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Bank Dividend.

We are advised by the local Manager of the International Banking Corporation that he is in receipt of a telegram from his Head Office in New York stating that for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, the Corporation has declared a dividend of U.S. \$3 per share payable 1st October next, and that the sum of U.S. \$338,554.03 has been added to Undivided Profits.

A HEARTFELT TRIBUTE.

Lord Derby on Lord Kitchener

Lord Derby, Secretary for War, was to have unveiled a memorial tablet at Lakenheath Church, Suffolk, recently to the late Lord Kitchener, but was prevented at the last moment from doing so. His place was taken by Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, to whom Lord Derby wrote an explanatory letter. In the course of the letter Lord Derby said:—

"I am more sorry than I can say to be obliged to give up my visit to Lakenheath, but it is absolutely imperative for me to attend a conference to-morrow morning. I cannot possibly be absent from it, and you, I know, will appreciate the importance of it and make my excuses. I would much have liked to talk to my audience about Lord Kitchener, though I feel a great difficulty in doing so. He always seemed to me to look over the heads of practically everybody in this country and see that time—now arrived—when it would not be only our Navy and our Army who would be called upon to fight, but when it would be the whole country, suffering those sufferings which every country at war always endures, which would have to stand firm and be the rock on which the nations opposed to us would break. Of his personal character I would say very little. Only those who knew him well really understood him, but I claim that my great friendship with him and devotion to him entitle me to speak of him in his private capacity. To many he was an enigma, and some have likened him to a Sphinx. They may be right, but I know, he was a great soldier and a straight-forward, upright English gentleman, with a stern sense of duty which he invariably carried out in the strictest possible manner, and which he expected others to carry out in the same way. He was a very faithful friend, always searching for the good qualities of those who served him rather than trying to detect their faults. He realised the difficulties under which his subordinates, both civil and military, were working, and, recognising those difficulties, was tolerant to those who may not have come up to his expectations, but who he knew were doing their best—and what can a man do more than his best?"

"He never varied for a moment in his confidence as to the final result of the war, and though a year or more has passed away since his death, I feel perfectly certain that had he lived he would still have been found with the same confidence, and rightly so. He had implicit trust in the nation, just as the nation had trust in him, and I venture to say in conclusion that the best tribute that we can now pay to his memory is that everybody, man and woman, should do their best to carry on his work by devotion to the duty which lies in front of them."

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

Flags by Order.

The flag-waving celebrations and fringes of guns which were suddenly ordered in Germany on August 3 appear to have caused more surprise than satisfaction to the German public. The Press made no serious attempt to explain these unexpected jubiliations, but the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, obedient to orders as ever, produced the following laboured message:—

"The thunder of guns for the greeting of victory rings once more through the German land; once more the banners are hoisted high, and the flags wave in the sunshine. Once more the German people in town and country is filled with the warm feeling of gratitude and admiration for the heroism of its manhood at the front. With deep fervour it thinks above all of the immortal dead, who have poured out their precious blood on the fields of honour, and whose long weeks and months of a true triumph-chain of almost superhuman achievements in contempt of death, display of strength, intelligence, and genius on the part of all sections of the war mechanism of the national defence have prepared and by their last immense blows completed this glorious period of our career of victory."

"In the course of events of the recent times the cry, 'had already been heard here and there that by the greetings of flags at home we should pay visible honour to the deeds of the Germans and their allies. If the reserve which let us wait until to-day may have gone too far, that can only increase the value of the hour in which Hindenburg himself begs his Majesty the Kaiser for the order to fire salutes and hoist flags. German characteristics and German ways cannot be better expressed than in the contrast between the loud-mouthed threats and premature cries of victories of our enemies on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the pilgrimage of the German people to the altars of its fathers and the impetuous nationalism of its joy in victory now that the day has come. But even this hour of inspired retrospection does not for a moment disturb our consciousness of the unaltered need for readiness and vigilance in face of further dangers and of the great tasks which the course of events involves."

What Vienna thought of Michaelis.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* provides his journal with a somewhat pointed account of the impression made upon the Austrians by the visit of the new German Imperial Chancellor, Herr Michaelis. After observing that Herr Michaelis did not escape the inevitable gift of a high Austrian decoration, the correspondent says:—

"It was, however, to be gathered from the politicians who had to do with him that Dr. Michaelis really left behind him a very favourable impression. It cannot be denied that the politicians in Vienna have a certain knowledge of human nature. In their opinion the strength of the new Chancellor consists in his intense interest in the details of every matter with which he is concerned, so that in forming his judgment he is not dependent upon minor officials. The opinion here is that, although he is perhaps no towering statesman, he is certainly an excellent official. People here were pleased by the fact that the Chancellor by no means justified the fears aroused by the firmness of his countenance; instead of appearing as an iron-master and a man of extreme severity, he, in complete agreement with the dispositions of Vienna, declared in honourable peace by agreement to be the best thing to aim at—in the interests also of the future of Europe. This respect for a peaceful future is entirely compatible with iron energy, so long as the enemy has not forced himself into a state of equal conditions."

Popularising Sandals.

The German Press is trying to popularise the abandonment of boots and shoes and stockings.

"TOLSTOYISM OF COWARDICE."

Italian Socialist's Address to Soviet Delegates.

Rome, Aug. 9.—Signor Bisolati, the Socialist leader and Minister, speaking at the luncheon given to-day to the delegates of the Russian Soviet, said:—"You have come here to find out what our democracy thinks about peace. A section of our Socialist democracy declares its readiness for immediate peace. No! Peace would be a sad caricature of Tolstoyism, a Tolstoyism of cowardice. What you have heard is the voice of Italian Leninism. Hear now the voice of the true Socialists who have dedicated their lives to the ideal of liberty and justice. We say that we, too, want peace. In our ardent love of peace we took up arms; we are fighting and we will go on fighting with all our strength, to make peace sure and stable. And as we desire peace so sincerely we cannot entertain any imperialistic views; even our national claims are merely made to wipe out the traces of ancient crimes committed against the Italian people. In our desire for peace we wish to find also a just solution of all those national questions which, if left unsolved, will assuredly breed new wars. But our peace is not that desired by the German Emperor and the majority of the German Socialists."

Signor Bisolati concluded by advising his audience to face reality. The peace of democracy, of justice, and of the revolution could only be reached through war. The first and necessary preliminary was to fight resolutely in order to tear from the grasp of imperial Germany and imperial Austria the knife with which they had hurled themselves upon us all, upon the liberty of Europe and the life of humanity. This was the idea for which Mr. Kenesky stood in Russia.

Chinese Treasury Bills.

The Chinese Treasury bills covering the advance just made by Japan through the Yokohama Specie Bank to the amount of Yen 10,000,000 will soon be delivered to subscribers. They are being now printed at the Government Printing Office at Tokyo.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* makes the following contribution to the campaign:—

In the large towns going barefooted is a thing which has been fought against racial prejudices, and even in war-time it is difficult to establish the habit, although it would be wise to save up stockings and shoes for the bad weather, when we shall need them. People wait for one another to begin—wait until the warm summer has passed. It is really stupid, and we ought not to be stupid in matters which are connected with our immense struggle for existence. But in this matter, as in others, the young are quicker to find the right course than the cautious and timorous old ones. In the streets of our great cities there is now an increase in the number of stockingless wearers of sandals—mostly of the female sex. This method of economizing our supplies is more appropriate to a large town than the more radical method of going barefooted. And it really does not look bad. Perhaps the sandal-makers could take more account of feminine coquettishness, and produce really pretty "dressed" samples. But even as the sandals are they do quite well. Three young maidens—as a matter of fact they are already young ladies—have just clattered by in stockingless sandals. Two old gentlemen stand at the corner of the street and watch the merry young ones. Of course they are ill-humoured old people who are grumbling at this "modern scandal." Not a bit of it. They nod to one another, and it is easy to read their satisfaction in their movements. The three maidens, moreover, were not beauties; they were just young and bold and had risked it. When people saunter through the town with out hats—who still wears a hat?—why should they not go with out stockings?"

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Clement Shorter has been saying in the *Sphere* that Mr. Asquith has been "far and away the most distinctly literary of English Premiers." Literary, he means, with reference not to the production but to the judgment of literature. "Although he has, as far as I know, published not a single literary essay, his judgment on books is superior to that of any one of his predecessors," Mr. Shorter adds enthusiastically. Mr. Asquith has certainly been bolder than any of his predecessors in the choice of men of letters to honour and assist.

Sir William Robertson's handling of his undelivered—and not to be delivered—speech to the Press the other day reminds a friend of mine of an interesting case of a public man's practice in this matter. The fifteenth Lord Derby, son of the great orator, not having inherited his father's eloquence, used to write his speeches word for word, and hand them to the Press. Not only did he punctuate them freely with "Hear, hear," and "Laughter," but he also added voices of encouragement thus: "But I am detaining you too long." (Cries of "No, no!" and "Go on!")

"On Saturday," says a recent Home paper, "some millions of people made the acquaintance of those little grey puff of smoke which betoken the bursting of shrapnel shell." As a matter of strict accuracy, shrapnel shells are the only ones which ought not to burst: they are specially designed not to burst. At the right moment a shower of shrapnel bullets is fired from the shell in flight, and the shell itself falls intact, or should do so. It is doubtful whether shrapnel shells are used against hostile aircraft, because of the great danger of the falling shells. Probably a special kind of shell is used designed to break up into very minute particles when it explodes in the air. There is something wrong with a shrapnel shell if it bursts.

Many learned men have exhausted their learning on the subject of "Ish Ka Bibble," which seems to have become as popular a saying among our soldiers as "Na poo." It was first explained as meaning "I should worry," and was described as a corruption of "night gelfelt." A Hindustani origin, of course, was also suggested. It is thought, however, that this valuable phrase does not in itself mean anything at all, but is the name of a fictitious character. In the German-American States there is a comic-paper figure named "Abe Kabibble." He is always whining for sympathy, and always gets treated by his friends. When he is telling his woe he says, "What more could I expect? Ish Kabibble! My name is Kabibble. Luck is always against our family." Probably the saying went to France via Canada.

A correspondent writes to a Home paper:—"If correct breathing is already taught in the elementary schools, it is no less a fact that there is more than one school of 'correct' breathing. For more than thirty years an unabated controversy has gone on between the 'chest' breathers led by Sir Morell Mackenzie and the 'abdominal' breathers under Dr. Lennox Browne, with the 'natural' breathers intermittently thrown in. These last have complicated the issue by raising the obvious question 'What is 'natural' breathing?' and drawing from all but the doctrinaires the obvious answer, 'It depends on the task in hand.' The sleeper breathes as he must, the walker as he chooses, the sprint runner as he can. And so with the channel for the breath. There are few spectacles more ludicrous and many less common than that of the ambitious young speaker 'who, having been taught to breathe through the nose at all times, contrives with punctual periodicity to stop dead, compress his lips with frantic tightness, and perform a long, deep, and painfully audible 'inhalation.' The same rule, 'breathe through the nose,' you can, and don't what you can't."

INVASION OF BELGIUM.

German Admission of False
Excuses.

The confidential messages exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar which have been just brought to light show that it has all along been the German plan to hack a way through any neutral country which offered a convenient route for the German Army to reach an objective. This impression is confirmed in quite another way, and on the evidence of a military authority. Lieut. Gen. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German Army, in an article recently printed in a German newspaper, admits the falsity of the German pretension that the violation of Belgian neutrality in the campaign of August, 1914, was due to military and defensive necessity provoked by alleged preparations of the French to invade Germany through Belgium.

Gen. von Freytag-Loringhoven writes that, on the contrary, the French originally started to concentrate their armies along their own eastern frontier, and made a belated change in their plan after the German offensive was set in motion through Belgium, and that the Germans profited greatly from the resulting confusion and delay.

Stories of French troops marching through Belgium during the initial days of the war and of airplane and automobile attacks from Belgian territory and other fairy tales which figure so largely in German justification of the invasion of Belgium, are not mentioned in General von Freytag-Loringhoven's article. After describing the advance of the bulk of the German force westward, consisting of four armies comprising its centre and right wing, through neutral Belgium and Luxembourg, beginning August 18th, 1914, he says:—

"The French main concentration was originally accomplished between B-Font and the Belgian frontier, and the first indication that they contemplated a German advance through Belgium resulted in a shift to the left. . . . The Entente Allies recognized only on August 17th that strong German forces also were advancing in a wide enveloping movement on the left bank of the River Meuse, where previously they had assumed that only an army of cavalry, strengthened by some infantry, was present.

"In consequence of the original erroneous concentration directed toward the east, the French Fifth Army did not succeed in advancing beyond the line of Dinant-Charleroi by August 22nd, and was forced to content itself with holding the passages of the Rivers Sambre and Meuse."

The article proceeds to describe the disastrous effect of the sweep of that unexpected German flood upon successive French armies, and the advances to the Marne. Gen. von Freytag-Loringhoven declares that the Germans retreated from the Marne because they were too weak to break through the French lines. But he argues that although final success was missed there, Germany, by seizing the opportunity of a daring advance through Belgium, avoided war on her own territory.

This article of Gen. von Freytag-Loringhoven, who is Germany's leading military historian and writes on the basis of the official General Staff records, is circulated semi-officially in the German Press.

Mr. J.W. Gerard recently made public, as part of his book "My Four Years in Germany," a cable from the Kaiser to President Wilson in which the Kaiser said Belgian neutrality "had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom."

That sentence, as originally written, read "knowledge having been received," but the Kaiser scratched out that word and substituted in longhand "news."

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

German Newspaper Staff
Arrested.

The following are from the *Manda Daily Bulletin*:—
Philadelphia, September 11.—The main office staff of the *Tageblatt*, a German paper published in this city, has been arrested on a Presidential warrant charging sedition. A number of incriminating documents and pieces of correspondence in the office have been seized by the authorities.

Washington, September 11.—The Administration has its eyes upon a mass meeting which has been called at St. Paul, Minnesota, for September 16, for the purpose of protesting against the present price of wheat. It is feared that the meeting is inspired by German sympathizers.

War Tax Bill Approved
by Senate.

Washington, September 11.—The War Tax Bill, carrying with it taxes designed to raise \$2,004,000,000 in additional revenue, has been passed by the United States Senate by a vote of 89 to four. The Senators who voted against the measure were Gronna, La Follette, Norris and Borah, the first three named being among the number that tried to tie the President's hands on the bill authorizing him to arm merchantmen, and later opposed the declaration of war against Germany.

General Pershing and the Red Cross.
Washington, September 11.—General Pershing, in a dispatch from American headquarters in France, calls upon the Red Cross for further funds for American and French troops and civilians in the devastated area of northern France, to aid them through the winter months when suffering will be most acute.

May Ban German Papers
from Mails.

Washington, September 11.—The Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson, is considering the advisability of closing the mails to publications in the German language, many of which have been running close to the borderland of sedition.

The Senate has eliminated the proposed consumption tax on sugar, cocoa and tea.

Anarchist arrested in New York.
New York, September 11.—Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, has been arrested charged with complicity in the bomb murders in San Francisco, at the time of the preparedness parade, for which the Mooners were recently tried for murder.

American Guns in Action.

Washington, September 14.—A dispatch from American headquarters in France states that American field guns are now bombarding the German positions on the west front. French gunners are testing the weapons and shells.

The American artillery force has arrived safely on French soil, and it is announced that the men will be given a course of training with the wonderful French 75's. It is probable that the American artillerymen will precede the infantry to the trenches for intensive training under battle conditions.

Minnehaha Torpedoed—so
Lives Lost.

Washington, September 14.—The British steamer *Minnehaha*, owned and operated by the Atlantic Transport Company, Ltd., has been submerged. It is reported that 50 of those aboard the ship lost their lives.

The *Minnehaha* was built in 1900 and was of 13,714 gross tonnage.

Soldiers and Sailors Insurance
Passed.

Washington, September 14.—The soldiers' and sailors' insurance measure has been passed unanimously by the House of Representatives.

Conference Held on Pacific
Rates.

Washington, September 14.—The chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, Mr. Hurley, has conferred with Baron Ishii, head of the Japanese commission now visiting this country, relative to Pacific freight rates, and has expressed his satisfaction with the results of the conference.

Congressmen Invited to Visit
Front.

Washington, September 14.—The British Government has extended an invitation to the

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Report of the
Committee.

The report of the committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, for presentation at the thirty-sixth annual general meeting to be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, September 26, at 5.30 p.m., states:—

Your Committee have pleasure in presenting to you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending August 31, 1917. The balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$5,950.28, against \$5,637.39 last year.

The sum of \$5,000 which was on deposit has now been transferred to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by a very successful concert. The proceeds of the Concert, \$2,659.93, were distributed as follows:—\$150 to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, \$150 to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, \$44.61 to the Union Church Working Party for comfort to the Scottish Regiments on active service and \$60 to Greenock Tea Room in Malte.

On St. Andrew's Day the Society lent its auspices to a "Heather Day" celebration with the result that the sum of £1,601.17.11 was remitted to the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society.

A dinner for members to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, was held on the 25th January last which was enjoyed by everyone present. A collection was made realising the sum of \$1,018.25 or \$121.13.1.

This amount was remitted to the Lord Provost of Aberdeen for distribution to War Charities in his district. The sum of \$537.12 was expended during the year for assistance to distressed Scotsmen. Your Committee deeply regret to record the death of Captain W.L. Carter, R.E., who was a prominent member of the Society. Forty-four new members joined the Society during the year and it is hoped members will continue to give their assistance by bringing forward new names.

The accounts have been audited Mr. G. B. Dunnet, to whom our thanks are due.

COMPANY REPORT.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

At the fourth general meeting of shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, held at its Head Office in Paris, 74 Rue Saint-Lezard, on the 29th of June, a net profit of Frs. 2,193,028.23 was declared for the year ending the 31st of December, 1916, making a total of Frs. 2,343,909.89 with the balance brought forward from last account, which it was decided to deal with as follows:—

To be added to statutory reserve fund	109,651.42
To be added to Emergency Fund	250,000.00
6 per cent. dividend on Paid Up Capital, leaving a balance of Frs. 1,289,390.85 to be appropriated as under:—	694,887.50
95 per cent. of the Balance of the net profits for the term to the Board and General Management	108,158.40
Writing off property	71,000.00
To be added to Special Reserve	300,000.00
Extra dividend on 87,000 ordinary shares	217,500.00
Extra dividend on 3,000 funders' shares	54,375.00
To be carried forward to New Account	538,357.48
Frs. 2,343,909.89	

members of Congress to visit the British front during the coming recess, in order to familiarise themselves with the situation and the needs of the Army.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is
SAFE MILK.

INDIANS AS FIGHTERS.

Canadian Officers Advise Use
with American Forces.

London, July 1.—Canadian officers on leave here from the French front have informally recommended to American officials that American Indians be employed or enlisted for service with the American expeditionary force; Manitoba Indians with the Canadians have done excellent work at scouting and in No Man's Land.

"These Indians with us," said a captain with the Canadian forces whose parents live in Philadelphia, "have performed services that never could have been performed by a white man. The Indian of North America has in his bones to be a good fighter and a crafty one. We have them in nearly every regiment. Again and again during the past two years I have seen them go out at night between the trenches and, without firing a shot, without making the slightest noise, or creating the slightest disturbance, come back leading a half-dozen or so Germans, from whom much valuable information has been obtained."

ALWAYS TIRED.

Some men and many women feel tired all the time. This is not natural. Fatigue following work or great exertion is normal, but to be constantly tired indicates a diseased condition, usually thin blood. Backache usually accompanies this state of the system.

Such sufferers are usually pale but not necessarily thin. In fair people the transparency of the skin is increased; in dark people it is decreased and the complexion becomes muddy. The eyelids become a grayish blue.

This condition of thin blood, which doctors call anemia, is a dangerous one if allowed to progress; but with proper treatment it may be speedily corrected. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost colour and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitations, and the colour returns to pale cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write a post card to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and its Work," you can obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer, also, post free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8/-, from the above address.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British qualified medical man, an appointment as a Surgeon on board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.—Apply "Medico" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

JOINT SERVICE

of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILIS,"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hockong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 26th instant, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA JAPAN L.I.N.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1917.

NEARLY FINISHED.
DOLLAR DIRECTORY

On Sale in Few Days.



SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



Choosing a collar is as important as choosing a suit of clothes. A collar—apparently so trivial a thing—has power to make or mar a man's whole appearance. For nothing so readily and so visibly strikes the dominant note of his personality. It is not sufficient to secure your "size"—you need that exactitude of fit which only the "SUMMIT" range can give if you are to enjoy perfect ease and consciousness that your collar is really worthy of the wearer.

WE STOCK 20 DIFFERENT STYLES AND NEARLY ALL IN 14-INCH FITTINGS.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.



TELEPHONE 346

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JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY
FLANNELS

which, on account of the

HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

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GRAFONOLAS
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"King George IV"
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
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EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
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EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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Regular Service Between
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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, June 15, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1083. DE WYCK ROAD.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa Shirano Maru Capt. Fraser Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 8,000 T. 8,000 T. 21,000 T. 21,000 T. 16,000 T. 12,500 T. 12,500 T. 9,600
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...		THURSDAY, 19th Sept. TUES, 25th Sept., at 11 a.m. TUES, 25th Sept., at 11 a.m. SATUR, 10th Oct., at 11 a.m. SUN, 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...		SATURDAY, 12th Sept.
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Goto	T. 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
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B. MORI, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	
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YENYU MARU	22,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
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The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" only call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons
ANYO MARU	15,500
KIYO MARU	12,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

These steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to
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Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.S.S. Arakan
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	21st Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	23rd Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	25th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	27th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijmanoeck		28th Sept.	7th Oct.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	25th Sept., at noon.
Haitan...	A. E. Hodgins	29th Sept., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 23rd Sept. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 25th Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HANCHAL LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Cienfuegos.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipowners Against Shipping
Control.

The opposition of the shipowners to the proposed Government control of shipping has become more public in character, says the "Japan Chronicle" of September 11. On Saturday last (Sept. 8) members of the Shipowners' Association held a general meeting in Kobe and passed a resolution pledging the Association to oppose the proposed measure. In accordance with this resolution the Shipowners' Association on Sunday addressed a very long memorial to the Ministers of State concerning setting forth the reasons why the Government proposal should be opposed. The gist of the memorial is that the proposed Government control of shipping is calculated to check the development of Japan's shipping trade; that the restriction of freight rates does not necessarily serve the purpose of regulating the prices of commodities, while there can be no necessity for prohibiting selling or chartering of vessels to the Allies; and that the destructive effect on the shipping business which is bound to be created by the proposed control of shipping by the Government will cause a practically irrevocable debacle on the money market with manifold economic difficulties.

Standardised Ships in the States.

It is reported from New York that the construction of standardised ships of cast steel at the rate of more than one a day is advocated by a writer in the "Iron Age," a leading American technical publication. The plan, as described, is to build the ship hull in sections, each casting as large as conditions will allow, and to weld the castings together electrically by an arc method. One casting might constitute the bottom of the vessel for a section of 8 ft. in the dimension lengthwise of the ship, another casting would form practically one side of the hull for that section, and a third the corresponding side opposite; a fourth casting would form part of the deck framework or the stiffening between the upper part of the sides. By observing in the welding that the steel is not allowed to get beyond the plastic stage in the heating and that manganese is supplied through the soldering rods, it is claimed that the resultant welded joint has 125 per cent. of the strength of the casting itself. This shipbuilding project, it is declared, could produce 6,000,000 tons of shipping per year.

Canadian-Built Steamers.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Shirley Bannasked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller if he would say what steps are being taken to supersede the construction of steamers being built in Canada for the Government, and what expert advice has been obtained to ensure that the steamers being built there shall not only be serviceable for the trade of the moment, but suitable for specific trades after the war is over? Mr. Shirley Bannasked if he would say what arrangements have been made for the management of the steamers now building in Canada after they are built. Sir Leo Chiozza Money.

All steel steamers under construction in Canada are being built to the classification of Lloyd's or the British Corporation under the supervision of the surveyors of these societies. They have been allocated to various shipping firms of good standing for management after completion, and these firms have sent out experienced superintendents to watch the progress of the work. The assistance of the technical staff of the Imperial Munitions Board is also available. Having regard to these arrangements, there is, I think, no risk of any of the ships proving unsuitable for general service whether during or after the war. Mr. Shirley Bannasked if he would give information about the wooden ships, and also state the name of the commercial managers appointed? Sir L. Money.—I must ask for notice of these questions.

Brave British Nurses.

The Croix de Guerre (with palm) has been awarded to Miss Margaret Dower, a staff nurse at an English hospital, who was seriously wounded during the bombardment of the hospital whilst protecting a patient's head with a pillow. The decoration has also been awarded to Miss Mary Marshall, who was killed in the same aerial bombardment.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 17, 1917.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20
" Roast—Shiu	"	20
" Breast—Ngau Nam	"	18
" Soup—Tung Yuk	"	18
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—No. 1	per set	9
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	45
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	13
" Heart—Ngau Sum	"	18
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	10
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	"	9
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	12
" Liver—Ngau Kon	"	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai	lb.	28
" Leg—Yeung Pui	"	26
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle—Yeung Oa Yuk	"	16
" Pig Chindings—Chu Chong	"	4
" Brains—Chu No	per set	3
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	20
" Head—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	10
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	"	24
" Leg—Chu Pui	"	28
" Loin—	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	8
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	12
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	20
Suet, Beef—Shang N' a Yau	"	26
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	20
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1	"	28

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	26
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	18
Carp—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	14
Codfish—Mau Yu	"	16
Crabs—Hoi	"	18
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Oonger—Hoi Man	"	14
" Fresh water—Tam Soi Yu	"	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	"	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	36
Grouper—Shek Pan	"	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	14
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Kong	"	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kuz	"	15
Roach—Oban Yu	"	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	32
Shark—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Torbet—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	80

POULTRY

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, small—Sin Kai	"	30
" Large—	"	36

肉食

Ducks—Ap	"	24
Doves—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
" (fresh)—	"	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	36
Geese—Nga	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Ben—Na	"	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	"
Quail—Om Chan	"	"
Partridges—Che Ku	"	"

FRUITS

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	"	"
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia	"	5
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	"	"
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	"	11
Carambolas—Yeung To	"	11
Cocoanuts—Ye Tee	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tsai	lb.	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	7
Lichees Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
" Fresh—	"	"
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	"
" Sweet—	"	"
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	"	"
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons, Large—Hang T-z	"	12
Plantain—Tai Chiu	"	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	"
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	11
" Shanghai—Lo Kwai	"	"
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	14
" Green—Sang Hop Tao	"	"
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	"

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	"	"
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	"	"
" (French) Shanghai—Sheng Hai Pin	"	"
" Sprout—Nga Tsai	lb.	4
" Long—Tau Kok	"	8
Beet Root—Hung Toi Tau	"	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	"	5
" Red—Hung Ke	"	5
Cabbages, Chinese, (common)—Kai Toi	"	16
" Shanghai—Ye Tsai	"	"
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	"
Carrots—Kam Shun	"	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	"	9
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	"	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	12
" Green—Ching Lat Chiu	"	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tei Keung	"	8
" old—Lo Keung	"	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shing Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	5
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsai Ku	"	36
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Okraes—	"	"
Onions Bombay—Yeung Hong Tau	"	8
" Green—Shang Chung	"	5
" Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Chung Tau	"	6
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb.	\$1.20
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Sha	"	3
" Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Sha Tsai	"	3
" Japanese—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow—Fco-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	"
Sage—Tao So	"	"
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	"	7
Spinach—Yin Tsai	"	4
Tomatoes—Wan Ke	"	4
Taro—Wu Tau	"	4
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"	5
" (American)—Kam-san Jhit	"	18
Water Cress—Sei Yeung Tsai	"	5
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams—Ta Shu	"	"
English—Yeung Kan Choi	"	"
Tau	"	"

生口

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

H. K. & S. Banks ss.	\$550
Cantons	\$320
North China	\$110
Unions	\$775
Yangtze	n. ex 73 \$1.9
China Fires	n. 135
H. K. Fires	n. 290
Douglases	n. 81
Steamboats	n. 171
Indos (Def.)	n. 89
Indos (Pref.)	n. 33
Shells	n. 1076
Ferries	n. 29

REFINERIES.

Sugars	n. 92
Malabons	n. 29

MINING

Kailans	n. 40
Langkats	n. 14
Raubis	n. 28
Tronohs	n. 32
Urals	n. 28

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves	n. 73
Kowloon Docks	n. 113
Shai Docks	n. 76

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	n. 90
H. K. Hotels	n. 94
Land Invest.	n. 38
H'phreys Est.	n. 38
K'loon Lands	n. 33
Shai Lands	n. 74
West Points	n. 78
Reclamations	n. 113

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n. 169
Kung Yiks	n. 14
Shai Cottons	n. 191
Yangtzepps	n. 4.95
Orients	n. 1.56

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n. 61
China Light & P.s.	\$4.50
Providents	n. 714
Dairy Farms	n. 233
Green Islands	n. 61
H. K. Electric	n. 48
H. K. Ice Co.	n. 149
Ropes	n. 264
Steel Foundries	n. 10
Trams, Low Level	n. 5.90
Trams, Peak, old	n. 9
Trams, Peak, new	n. 137
Laundries	n. 8
U. Waterboats	n. 13
Watsons	n. 6
Wm. Powells	n. 26.50
Morning Posts	n. 29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

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EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/24
Demand	3/3
30 d/s	3/34
60 d/s	3/34
4 m/s	3/34
T/T Shanghai	137 1/2
T/T Singapore	159 1/2
T/T Japan	159 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	183 1/2
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.48 1/2
Demand, Paris	4.49

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	78 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.65 1/2
6 m/s. France	4.70 1/2
Demand, Germany	4.70 1/2
Demand, New York	77 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	154 1/2
Demand, Singapore	137 1/2
On Haiphong	43 1/2
On Saigon	42 1/2
On Bangkok	47 1/2
Sovereign	6.05
Gold Leaf, per oz.	41.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	53 1/2

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	3 1/2
Chinese...10	3 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	2 1/2
Hongkong 10	2 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	3 1/2
Chinese...10	3 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	2 1/2
Hongkong 10	2 1/2

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General Manager A. J. Pernot.

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5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
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SUNDAYS.

1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
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Discussion took place on the proposals for the prohibition of employment for wages of children liable to attend school. It was necessary to take a vote, the re-

Manager,
Kowloon, 19th September, 1917.

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... ..

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HONG KONG